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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1916

As a nation and as individuals, we must learn the need of that economy that means living within one's means and laying up something against the proverbial rainy day.

—Charles L. Dering.

Colonel Roosevelt

The wonderful hold Theodore Roosevelt has on the hearts of his countrymen was remarkably illustrated at the Garfield meeting on Tuesday night. The fame of Mr. Garfield as a public speaker has attracted the largest political gathering in many years. The audience throughout his speech had given evidence of the greatest enthusiasm and the greatest sympathy with the speaker. Yet when at the close of the meeting, it was announced that Colonel Roosevelt would be in Phoenix on October 21, the audience rose to a pitch of excitement and enthusiasm it had not yet reached.

The admirers of Colonel Roosevelt are found in all parties and in all ranks. Though he probably has more bitter enemies than any other man in the United States, he has more, and warmer friends. And his enemies have not been able to withhold their admiration for him; they have not been able to restrain expression of their confidence in him.

Among the foolish things printed in democratic newspapers and sent out by the democratic campaign committee is that Colonel Roosevelt is alienating the German vote from Mr. Hughes. It is not true. Colonel Roosevelt by the same course he is pursuing, could not alienate the German vote from himself if he were a candidate against Mr. Wilson. Mr. Hughes has not made an issue of so-called hyphenism. That has been done by Mr. Wilson, partly by words and steadily by acts. He has created German-American antipathy, less by his unfriendliness to Germany and German-Americans than by his subservience to Germany's enemies. He has not loved Germany less, but England more. His course, Germans believe to be as discriminatory and unfair as it has been un-American.

Colonel Roosevelt has denounced Germany for the wrongs it has committed against Americans. His indignation which is not coupled with a partiality for Germany's enemies is regarded by Germans as honest. Though some of them may believe that his indignation is misplaced, they entertain no doubt of its sincerity.

Before the national conventions were held, Professor Hugo Muensterberg, who is regarded as representative of German thought and sentiment in this country, discussing the attitude of German-Americans toward Roosevelt and Wilson, believed that in case of the nomination of the former, in spite of the severity of his criticism of German methods, he would receive the support of German-Americans.

It is thus seen how impossible it would be for Mr. Roosevelt to alienate the German vote from Mr. Hughes. The latter has left no doubt of his strong Americanism as against, and equally against Germany and all the enemies of Germany, while the Americanism of Mr. Wilson is not against England.

A Winding, Middle Course

What the Washington government will do with respect to war submarines is uncertain. It is still awaiting developments before announcing any action concerning the exploits of the U-53 last Sunday. If it is found that the submarine fulfilled the conditional promise of the German government in reply to the last American note dealing with submarine warfare, of course, nothing will be done.

The government has announced that it cannot accept the contention of the allied governments by excluding submarines of belligerents, peaceful or warlike, from our ports.

But there are indications that as usual, Washington will take a tortuous, zigzag course which will further embitter the belligerents of both sides against us. It is quite probable that while submarines will be treated by this government precisely as all vessels are treated and that no distinction will be made because of their undersea character, we shall raise an objection to the presence of war submarines near the Atlantic coast because of their blockading effect.

Recent Washington dispatches have stated and reiterated with daily frequency that in the early days of the war, our government protested to the allied powers against the presence of their warships just outside the three mile limit, because they constituted in effect, a blockade. The blockade however, embarrassed only carriers of contraband for such German and Austrian vessels as happened to be in American ports elected to stay until after the war.

It was not generally known that such a protest had been made to the entente countries but now we are informed that it was made and that it was acceded to on paper in a reply. Yet while the Deutschland was at Baltimore, there was a line of allied warships awaiting her exit. That was not "in effect" a blockade, but an actual blockade. That was the first occasion the allies had had to blockade an American port after the protest was filed and they did not hesitate to make use of it.

A similar protest now to Germany against a submarine blockade would, of course, be only another sop thrown to the other side; an attempt to straddle a difficult situation which a strong government would meet directly, simply and firmly, by an application of plain international rules.

Shipper Pays Tax

To meet the exigencies to be created by the eight-hour law presents a problem not only for the railroads but for the shippers and the consumers who ultimately pay the tax. In many instances certain commodities, the production of which has resulted in the creation of important industries in parts of the country,

are now levied upon for all the freight they can pay. If the burden is increased the producer, no longer working at a profit, will be compelled to turn his attention to other pursuits.

Class rates, which the Central Freight Association roads now ask to increase include shoes, cotton and woolen goods, fabricated steel, foodstuffs of certain kinds, almost every article not shipped in bulk. If the three per cent now asked for is allowed undoubtedly another increase will be demanded to meet the requirements of the eight-hour law.

It is the consumer who must ultimately pay whatever increase may be authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the consumer decides "to do without," it is the producer who will lose. The phrase "all that the traffic will bear" is reiterated with growing frequency in briefs filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission by protesting shippers. If the traffic is overloaded it will cease to exist, industry will be blighted and the railroads must look to other traffic to pay them for the loss of revenue.

The seriousness of the problem presented by the Adamson law, passed by congress at the demand of President Wilson and without consideration is one which the consumer will sooner or later have to consider. The Wilson administration has passed the bill. The people of the country must, willing or unwilling, now take stock of the consequences.

A Democratic Pretension

The pretense that President Wilson is entitled to credit for keeping the country out of war is the most ridiculous that has been put forward on his behalf, with one exception; the assumption that democratic policies had something to do with the country's wartime prosperity.

No mistake can possibly be made as to the part that democratic programs played in the matter of prosperity. Everybody remembers that business was steadily on the down grade from the time a pathetic minority of the country was able to elect Wilson president. It merely plunged downward at a more rapid rate after the new regime had had time to hitch its tariff hoodoo on the nation. There was an ample period of this experience to convince the public what would have happened if the war had not come as a godsend to the party in power.

If there is any single institution in this world that is distinctly entitled to be glad there was a world war, it is the democratic party. If the war hadn't happened, creating an artificial, abnormal and extraordinary demand for American products, the democratic party would today be even more completely discredited than it is.

Everybody knows this, understands it, has seen the unfolding proofs of it; and it is the complete explanation of why the country has already given conclusive demonstration of its purpose to get rid of the democracy.

A TEXAS FARMER ANSWERS ASHURST

Senator Ashurst, in his speeches to the people of Arizona, draws copiously from his supply of glowing adjectives in order to paint the beauties of the Adamson law. Like many other politicians, he calls it the "eight-hour law" while, in fact, it is not an eight-hour law, but a wage-increase law.

It provides, simply, that the wages of trainmen shall be based on the eight-hour unit. If they work longer than eight hours as most of them do, and desire to do, presumably, if they can get satisfactory pay for the extra hours—their wages are increased proportionately, for eight hours is the yard-stick by which their pay is to be measured.

The law does not provide that the trainmen shall be prevented from working longer than eight hours. It does not contemplate that their work shall be restricted to eight hours. It merely says that if they work longer, the railroads shall be penalized through the necessity of paying for the extra hours in the same proportion as is paid for eight hours.

Estimates of the increase thus wrought in wages run from fifty millions to sixty millions of dollars annually. These extra millions will not come primarily from the railroads, but from the people, who always "pay the freight."

Perhaps the trainmen should have the increase, but Senator Ashurst and other politicians should be ashamed of clouding the facts. They talk about the emancipation of trainmen from longer hours, while in truth there is no emancipation at all. And they say nothing of the fact that the public is bound to pay the extra wages.

H. N. Pope of Fort Worth, Texas, president of the Association of Farmers' Union Presidents, has issued a statement, asking the farmers to urge their congressmen to repeal the Adamson law at the next session of congress. Mr. Pope also has issued a pamphlet, analyzing the effect of this law upon agricultural interests.

Mr. Pope denounces the law as offending the covenant which the government made with the people to give equal rights to all and special privileges to none. His statement says, in part:

"The defenders of the Adamson law have had much to say about laboring men, but have about enslaving the farmer? If giving to trainmen is a virtue, is not taking from the farmer a crime? Has congress the power to increase the expense of industry many millions of dollars without someone paying the bill? If so, then congress should immediately assemble and legislate all the people into idleness and wealth."

"This law is unsound in principle and unjust in application. If we are to extend this character of benevolent legislation to all railroad employees as well as to the employees of all other lines of industry, it will take the American wheat crop to finance the Adamson law. This is an annual contribution which the farmers of the nation are not financially able to make, and the only way to prevent it is to persuade our congressmen, no matter of what political faith, to take this law off the statute books."

"The question is not whether this or that political party should rule, but whether congress has power to take the oat crop from the American farmer and give it to the trainmen; whether our government has authority to force one class of citizens to turn over property to any other class without compensation. If this character of legislation is permitted to inhabit our statute books, then property has no rights that congress is bound to respect."

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

The beginning of school presents another problem for the home cook to solve—how is the growing boy or girl, used to three substantial meals a day, to be properly fed at mid-day? If school is near enough and luncheon can be taken at home it must be composed of such viands as can be eaten, not hurriedly, but with briskness, and not productive of indigestion later. If the lunch must be carried it will have to be appetizing as well as satisfying, and of a fair variety, so it will not pall upon the palate. It is hoped the suggestions given this month will prove of value to mothers, to whom it is also suggested they lay in a supply of plain, super napkins, waxed, paper mache cups and plates. The cost of these is trifling, and they save the table linen wonderfully, also they require no washing and can be thrown into the wastebasket after the lunch is eaten. Even the home lunch table might be attractively set out with such articles, and many extra minutes gained for the home cook.

Moist eatables such as baked apples, pickles, cream cheese and the like, may be carried neatly in the lunch box if wrapped in two thicknesses of waxed paper. Hot cocoa or soup may be taken in a small thermos bottle holding a pint.—Woman's World for October.

STRAUSS FINISHES NEW OPERA

A wireless dispatch, sent out by the Wolff Agency, announces Richard Strauss has just finished a new opera, entitled, "The Woman Without a Shadow"—New York Herald.

FAIR PAGANT FOR THE FAIR

A fairy tale will be pictured in pagant form if the plans of the art committee of the woman's club and the state fair commission are carried into effect. The pagant can be made the features of fair week, and one of the attractions that will be a real thing in the world. The art committee of Los Angeles, under whose direction many artistic productions have been given in southern California, may be several to stage the local affair, in which hundreds of young men and women will take part.

Although the pagant has not been definitely decided upon, those who are interested in its production, have taken the preliminary steps toward making it a certainty. The Y. M. C. A. stadium has been considered as a proper setting for the event, but this is one of the details with which the committees will concern themselves after the fairy story has been selected and the director appointed. Co-operating with the fair commission in this matter is the art committee comprising Mrs. E. J. Gillette, chairman, Mrs. Louis H. Chalmers, Mrs. Dwight R. Heston, Mrs. W. K. James, Mrs. H. R. Wilkerson, Mrs. C. F. Amesworth and Miss May Noble.

In the meantime the committee is not confining its efforts to this one feature but is advancing the art exhibition, which will be even more worth while than that of last year, according to all reports. Mrs. Gillette yesterday directed the artists and crafts department in gold and silver, copper or brass, was to be emphasized and entries of such work were solicited. Prizes will be offered for the work of Arizona artists. In addition to the prize list already published.

Where the People May Have Hearing

"PERSONAL USE"

To Editor of The Republican.
All liquor sold for beverage purposes is sold for personal use. The sale of liquor hurts no one, except in the waste of money, but it is the personal use or consumption of liquor that plays havoc with humanity. It is the personal use of liquor that fills our prisons and other such evil situations.

It is the personal use of liquor, so the insurance companies and doctors say, that cause men to be short-lived. It is the personal use of liquor that robs little children before birth of their birthright of energy and efficiency.

It is the personal use of liquor that sends men home to chase their wives, strain their children and to shoot the stars out of the sky.

It is the personal use of liquor that will cause a man to spend his last cent for booze when he should spend it for bread.

It is the personal use of liquor that turns money from legitimate business into the saloon, and in Arizona it will send it out of the state. It is the personal use of liquor that makes a man a fool and a home a hell.

It is personal use liquor that brings poverty and want to the drinker's family and deprives the children of the saloon man's and brewer's families.

It was the personal use of liquor that caused the death of two men in Humboldt, one in Phoenix, and one in Winslow, less than two months ago. All prohibition legislation is intended to decrease or stop the personal use of liquor.

The Ku Klux Klan

To the Editor of The Republican.

I have just read your editorial appearing in The Arizona Republican of yesterday entitled, "Ku Klux Klan Statue." I am positive you will welcome my friendly criticism of it. First, the author of this "Clansman," the book inspiration for the pictorial dramatization of the "Birth of a Nation," was not, as you state, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, but Mr. Owen Wister. At this critical juncture in American politics I would not have your readers believe that Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the present ambassador to England, and the apostle of Mr. Wilson, was interested in himself in an American sectional subject, rather than devoting himself to his foreign diplomatic duties.

Secondly, I must take issue with your assertion that the "Ku Klux Klan" gave rise to the "Night Riders" of the south. It is just as logical to argue that it gave rise to the "Vigilantes" in the west. In fact, it gave rise to neither. In my opinion it is just as logical, but harsher, to argue that the infliction of the death penalty gives rise to lynching.

Granting that the "Ku Klux Klan," as you say, "was essentially a lawless organization," it was, nevertheless, a necessary organization to combat a lawless condition. Its purpose was recognized by a nation repulsive to men who despised lawlessness. It was the embodiment of the lesser of two evils, made so by the exigency of intolerable moral and political situations. Its purpose was greatly accomplished and then it disbanded. Your avowal that the evils of subsequent clandestine organizations were inspired by the "Ku Klux Klan" is unfounded, because no act of it, for illustration, was inspired by a conceived economic wrong as were the acts of the "Night Riders," but, on the other hand, each of the acts of the "Ku Klux Klan" was inspired, as I have said, by a licentious condition which the civil authorities, at that time, would not expurgate. It is not possible that you have linked the "Night Riders" with the "Ku Klux Klan" simply because they both originated in the south?

I agree with your editorial that the erection of a statue of the memory of Colonel McFate would serve no good purpose. Speaking for myself, I deplore the fact that American history chronicles a condition which necessitated the "Ku Klux Klan," but I have never deplored the fact that the condition was eradicated.

Permit me to remain,

Cordially yours,

LESLIE C. HARDY.

(We have already explained the hurried confusion in which the name of Mr. Page was substituted for that of Mr. Dixon. It was not meant to infer by our readers that the "Night Riders" were directly descended from the Ku Klux Klan, but that the former was, perhaps, suggested by the latter. We believe we have admitted, too, that after the work of the Ku Klux Klan, worthy and, perhaps, necessary, though "essentially lawless," was ended, many crimes were committed in the name of that organization.—ED.)

Register tomorrow. Today is a holiday.

VALUABLE PUBLICITY GIVEN BY TOURISTS

Much valuable publicity is given to Arizona by her sons and daughters abroad. In the course of a year, thousands have their attention called to the business and home making opportunities of this state by local people on their eastern and coast trips. An example of this is seen in the excellent work done by R. H. Green of this city, during a stay at Peoria, Ill., during the state fair there. The following is an account given of Arizona by the Peoria Star, from data furnished by Mr. Green:

ARIZONA'S RAPID DEVELOPMENT
New State's Industries Attract Attention of Eastern Capital—Land Laws Big Incentive to Home-seekers

Arizona for years regarded as the home of the bad man, the centipede, Gila monster, tarantula, of arid desert and vast mountains, is rapidly changing into one of the treasure states of the union. This last state has been admitted in a manner that cannot be denied. Leading every other state for the past several years in the production of copper and this production running into the hundreds of millions of dollars gives but a faint idea of the many new towns springing up, or the vast amount of wealth invested.

Miami, Arizona a few years ago was a barren hilly country. Today ten thousand people call it their home. Several companies operate there, one with an initial outlay of twelve million dollars before a single pound of copper was mined has a running output of sixteen thousand tons of ore rock a day. Three eight hour shifts of men keep the mines and mills going continuously and the poorest paid workers receive \$4.25 per day. The immense plant of the Ray Consolidated Co., at Ray and Hayden, where a railroad was built to connect these two towns is another ten-million dollar investment, where two towns with several thousand inhabitants sprang up overnight as it were. The millions going into the new town of Ajo (pronounced Ah-joh) in connection with the new Cornelia Co., means another town of ten thousand.

The new town of Clarkdale, where the many employees of the United Verde Copper Co. live would be a revelation to the average easterner. Every idea for the comfort and convenience of their employees has been worked out in detail by the company. Something of the same plan will be followed at Ajo, where a railroad has been built to the town. Bisbee, Arizona, the home town of the Copper Queen Co., and several other famous mining concerns would give a favorable comment with its paved streets, substantial business blocks, interurban trolley lines, cosy homes with lawns and large shade trees. Douglas, Arizona is another fast growing modern town. It is one of the big smelter cities of the state. There are many others that are important mining centers, whose rapid increase in a few years will put them on every tongue.

That Arizona contains the largest unbroken pine forest in America is another surprise to those unfamiliar with it. Northern Arizona's lumber is an important factor in the state's wealth. Millions of dollars are being invested in the cattle and sheep business and thousands of cars of cattle and sheep are shipped yearly. This business is quite profitable on account of the vast extent of the grazing lands. Many Peronians are familiar through investment or visit with Phoenix and the Salt River valley, made famous through the building of the twelve million-dollar Roosevelt dam and laterals. Here a desert of two hundred thousand acres was made to bloom and remain green the year round as if by magic. Dairy farms and creameries are rapidly coming to the front. Thirty-five thousand high bred cows have been introduced within the past few years and its no idle boast to say that within five years it will average a cow to every acre.

Phoenix with a population of twenty-five thousand is a metropolitan city and a favorite with winter tourists. Arizona is a big state in everything, but its biggest achievement is what will insure the small man, namely, the state land law. The enabling act granting statehood carried with a bride gift of eleven million acres and the choice of the same. The state land commission has been going among the millions of acres of United States government lands and picking the best and these choice lands are being sold at from \$2 to \$5 per acre with thirty years time to pay for them. No residence or improvements required. These latter terms are unusual and are rapidly being taken advantage of by three classes. First, the city worker and land hungry class, who see an opportunity to get a farm from 160 to 640 acres at present prices which enable them to continue their present employment until such

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We Feature

Hirsh-Wickwire and Griffon Clothes \$20.00 and \$25.00



willing to work, who may or may not have had farming experience, but whose straightforwardness justifies him in knowing that the crowded mining towns will be a profitable field for his product and he is right. Seventy per cent of the wealth of Arizona is produced by its mines.

The third class are those with money and a knowledge of the speculative value of good cheap land.

The state is more interested in the big smelter cities of the state, being developed from the sale of these same lands that will be loaned on long time easy payments; all who acquire title to land. These lands as a rule are level, soil fertile and have a range of products from oranges to wheat that should satisfy every type of farming desired. This great variety is accounted for by the elevation, some lands are at sea level, others vary from five hundred feet to five thousand feet. Some sections require considerable irrigation, others little or none at all on account of elevation and rainfall.

It is to this land and its future development that state looks for great things and the homesteader will make no mistake in investigating these lands. On account of the large mining interest, the new class of house has not been formally opened, has a number of rooms occupied, and although the San Marcos will not open until next month there are now several guests being entertained there. The new cottages for the San Marcos are rapidly transforming the two blocks west of the hotel into a fine addition to the town. The local cotton gin is now running at capacity. Many improvements are being made in town and in the country. Altogether, Chandler is enjoying a full share of prosperity.

BUYS STORE IN MESA
W. F. Oppenshaw, who recently moved from Chandler to Mesa, has

Phoenix Title & Trust Company

Moved to

130 West Adams Street

The

Oldest

Largest

Best Equipped Title Company in Arizona

joined with H. N. Oppenshaw in the purchase of the Matthews Candy shop in Mesa.

LEASED PROPERTY

J. R. Wiggins has leased his property on Delonta street to R. B. Musser, who has recently come to Chandler from California.

IN MESA

Oris Holdren took a number of the ladies of the L. D. S. Relief society to Mesa on Wednesday afternoon.

NEWCOMERS IN TOWN

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Haskell of Chicago, are in Chandler making arrangements to live on their ranch, west of town. Mr. Haskell is an artist but wants to try ranch life for a time.

VISITING CHANDLER

Mr. Turpin, who was visiting in Chandler on Saturday and Sunday, is well pleased with prospects in this district and hopes to return later.

BACK FOR WINTER

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson arrived in town on Tuesday after a summer spent in Prescott. Mrs. Robinson returned to Chandler on Wednesday after visiting with friends on the coast this summer.

Cottolene

"The Natural Shortening"

Doughnuts that are doubly good

Doughnuts, when you use Cottolene for shortening, have an appetizing appearance and a lightness and flavor that make them a real delicacy.

It is the same with biscuits, pastry and all other baking that is done with Cottolene.

Use this pure food product for all shortening, as well as frying. It has no equal.

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